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NOTES ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

AMERICAN CITIES.

National Municipal League.—The Annual Conference of the National Municipal League was held in Louisville, Ky., on the fifth, sixth and seventh of May. Representatives from all sections of the country were present, the West and South sending unusually large delegations. The secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Esq., in his annual address, pointed out in detail the advance of the movement for municipal reform, mentioning especially charter reform, municipal ownership of semi-public monopolies, and civil service reform. The reports on the municipal conditions of individual cities, which has been one of the features of the conference, included reports on Providence, R. I.; New Haven, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Charleston, S. C.; San Francisco, Cal., and Philadelphia. The more general papers were those of Professor Frank J. Goodnow, on "The Powers of a Municipal Corporation;" Horace C. Deming, Esq., of New York, on "The Legislature in City and State," and Professor L. S. Rowe on "American Political Ideas and Institutions in their Relation to the Conditions of City Life." Several interesting addresses were delivered, that of William B. Hornblower, Esq., being particularly notable. The papers dealing with particular phases of the municipal problem were as follows; "The Business Man in Municipal Politics," by the Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; "The Wage-Earner in Politics," by George Chance, of Philadelphia; "Commercial Organizations and Municipal Reform," by Ryersen Ritchie, of Cleveland, and "The Exclusion of Partisan Politics from Municipal Affairs," by Frank L. Loomis, of Buffalo.

New York City.—*Greater New York Charter.** On April 19th a delegation of about sixty citizens of New York attended a hearing before the governor in Albany, upon the charter. This delegation, the strongest that has visited Albany from this city in a number of years, represented ten or twelve bodies of citizens, such as the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Chamber of Commerce, the Bar Association, and the City Club, which had steadily opposed the charter at every step. Judge Dillon, Mr. DeWitt, and General Tracy, representing the commission which framed the charter, urged Governor Black to give it his approval. Upon the fourth of May it was announced that the governor

* Communication of James W. Pryor, Esq.

had signed the charter. It therefore became law, and will go into operation on the first of January, 1898.

The Citizens' Union. The enactment of the Greater New York charter has made it necessary for the Citizens' Union to extend its plan of campaign so that it shall include Brooklyn and the other political divisions included in the new city.

The officers to be elected on a general municipal ticket, by the voters of the greater city, are a mayor, a comptroller, and a president of the council. They will serve for four years from January 1. Twenty-eight members of the council are to be elected for four years. Of these, three are to be elected from each of the three council districts into which the present city of New York is divided; three from each of the three council districts into which the present city of Brooklyn is divided; one from each of the two districts into which the part of Queens County included in the Greater New York is divided; and one from Richmond County. Aldermen are to be elected for two years from January 1, one from each of the assembly districts of the city, except that the part of Queens County included within the city is divided by the charter into two aldermanic districts, and that a separate aldermanic district is made of the parts of the first and the second assembly district of Westchester County included in the city. The voters of New York County will elect a district attorney, a sheriff, a county clerk, and a register of deeds, for terms of two years. These four county officers are also to be elected in Kings County. An assemblyman will be elected from each assembly district; two judges of the supreme court will be elected from the first judicial department, which consists of New York County; and a judge of the court of appeals will be elected by the voters throughout the state.

The political machines have given to the Union an amount of attention which indicates that it is causing them no little anxiety. It is generally believed that the Union will adhere to its declared purpose of making nominations early in the summer—a proceeding which could not fail to be disconcerting to the machines, and particularly to any machine which might entertain the idea that the Union could be so far diverted from its purposes as to lend itself to an open alliance with some of the very forces to which it professes the greatest hostility.

Philadelphia.—*Report of the Senate Investigating Committee.* The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the workings of the municipal government of the city of Philadelphia under the Bullitt Bill charter, has presented its report which contains the views of the committee as to the defects in the present form of government. After discussing the conditions which led to the adoption of the charter in

1885, the committee enters upon a detailed criticism of the individual departments. The report points out the fact that the new charter has not been conducive to economy. In 1887, immediately after the adoption of the charter, the total cost of city departments was \$13,273,893.10; the total assessed valuation \$628,679,312.00. In 1895 the total cost of departments was \$23,491,865.21; the assessed valuation \$782,677,694.00. The committee here fails to consider the higher standards of municipal activity which have characterized the development of the city during the last ten years. This is particularly noticeable in the demands for increased water facilities, the re-paving of streets, and the extension of the system of drainage. The mere increase in total expenditures is no criterion of economy in administration.

The other criticisms in the report seem to have a far more definite basis. This is particularly true of the comment on the contract system, the gas works, the police force, and the civil service system. As regards the first, the report points to the fact that the requirements of the law in respect to the awarding, entering into, and supervising of contracts, are not fully complied with. "The protection of the city," says the committee, "lies not in the law and its ordinances, whereon it is intended to and should rest, but depends upon the discretion of the executive officer." The garbage contracts are cited to show the existence of collusion or sympathy between the officials of the city and the contractors. For the year 1897 the bids for this work were made by two establishments, "dividing the city between themselves, each bidding an excessive price for the territory that was adjacent to the other, and thus securing the territory adjacent to itself as being the lowest bidder." With each year the amount of the bids has been increasing. A similar plan has been adopted by the electric light companies, which divide the territory of the city amongst themselves, each bidding within its own territory. The result is that the average rate for the city of Philadelphia for 1895 was \$150.25 per arc-light per year, whereas most of the smaller cities of the state are supplied by private companies at a rate varying from \$75 to \$100.

As regards the gas works, the report comments upon the fact that the mayor, in his last annual message, estimated the value of the works at \$30,000,000. Evidence produced before the committee shows that the plant itself might be duplicated for half that sum; the remaining \$15,000,000 representing the value of the franchise. The report strongly urges upon the city the necessity of fully availing itself of the valuable property through the investment of a large sum to renew the present antiquated plant. In fact the committee intimates that the best plan would be to dispose of the franchise to a private company.

The most serious charges contained in the report are those brought against the police administration. The evidence of direct interference of the police force in local elections is conclusive. Furthermore, the toleration of gambling and bawdy houses and unlicensed liquor-saloons points to an understanding between the guilty parties and the police officials. The last question to be taken up by the committee is that of the civil service provisions governing the appointment of officials:—"The principal, and even of itself fatal, defect in the act is that it confides to the mayor and heads of departments, who are themselves the appointing power, the making of the rules and regulations by which they are supposed to limit themselves in the exercise of it, and the result has naturally followed that these rules and regulations have been so framed, either originally or by alterations since made, as to place in the officers making the appointment a power hardly less broad than before the passage of the act." The lack of an efficient civil service system has led to the perpetuation of the system of political assessments which are regularly made by city officials prior to the February and November elections.

In concluding, the committee emphasizes the necessity of strict economy owing to the comparatively low property valuation of the city and the inability of the population to carry a heavy burden of taxation. The report fails to offer any very definite remedies for existing evils. Most of the abuses mentioned were well known to those interested in local affairs, but their definite statement by a legislative committee will contribute something to a more general appreciation of the necessity of providing immediate remedy.

Boston.—*Creation of a Unicameral Local Legislature.* After several years of agitation by various civic organizations, in which the local Municipal League has played the most important part, an act has finally been passed consolidating the board of aldermen and the common council of the city of Boston into one body. The question is to be submitted to the electors of the city at the November election and if accepted will take effect at the local election in December. Under the new system, a single instead of a bicameral legislature will constitute the legislative authority of the city. The act making the change prescribes the method of nomination as well as the method of election of the new representative assembly. In the first place, the president of the council is to be elected by the registered voters of the city for a term of one year; twelve aldermen-at-large for a term of two years, and twenty-five ward aldermen elected on the district system for a term of one year. The president of the council is to appoint the chairman and other members of committees; is a member of every committee and chairman of every committee authorized to recommend

appropriations or to prepare rules, and is to serve as acting mayor whenever the incumbent of that office becomes incapacitated. He is to receive a salary of \$5000 per annum. All of the other members of the city council are to receive \$1200 per annum, and such further sum, not exceeding \$25 in any one month, as shall be certified to have been incurred as expenses in the performance of official duties.

Nominations for president of the city council, for aldermen-at-large and ward aldermen may be made by any political party by direct plurality vote at party caucuses, held in the several wards of the city. In order to have nominations for president of the city council or for aldermen-at-large placed on the official caucus ballot, nomination papers must be filed with the board of election commissioners, bearing the signature of at least one registered voter for every 200 votes cast for mayor at the next preceding election. In case of nomination for ward aldermen, similar papers bearing the signatures of at least fifty registered voters in the ward must be filed with the same authority. In cases of nomination by nomination papers, where the name of the candidate is to be placed on the official election ballot, the signature of at least one registered voter for every 100 votes cast at the next preceding election of a mayor, is necessary for the office of president of the city council or aldermen-at-large. For ward aldermen the signatures of one hundred registered voters of the ward are required.

San Francisco.*—*Legislation Affecting the City.* Among the general laws affecting San Francisco enacted by the state legislature at its recent session is one increasing the salaries of officers of the fire department in municipalities of the first-class, fixing the salaries of the chief engineer at \$5000 per annum, assistant chief engineer at \$3600 per annum, secretary or clerk at \$3000 per annum, assistant engineers at \$2100 each per annum.

Attention has been called in these Notes † to an amendment to the constitution of California, adopted by the voters of the state at the November election, limiting the power of the legislature to control the government of cities by general laws, by injecting the proviso, "except as to municipal affairs." Since the law above quoted took effect, and when the monthly quota of the said salaries were coming payable, an action at law was brought by a citizen to enjoin the auditor from approving, and the treasurer from paying, the increased salaries provided for in the act, and thereby to test the force of the constitutional amendment aforesaid. The superior court (the supreme court has not yet been heard from) holds that the only effect of the amendment has been to prevent the legislature from passing any law

* Communication of I. T. Milliken, Esq.

† *ANNALS*, Vol. ix, p. 297. March, 1897.

which shall, in municipal affairs, alter, amend or repeal any provision of a charter which has been framed by a city for its own government under Section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution, and that the legislature has, since the adoption of the amendment to Section 6 of said article, the same power, by means of general laws, to control cities which have not framed and adopted charters as it had before.

The amendment, which was adopted by the voters of the whole state, having been specially framed to supplement the charter which it was expected the voters of this city would approve at the same election, but which they failed to do—it will be seen that, according to this ruling, the only way in which the people of San Francisco can be sure of securing the benefits of this amendment is to agree upon a system of self-control, *i. e.*, a charter.

The legislature took another step in the direction of aiding self-government for the city by adopting a resolution covering a constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the next general election, adding a new section, to be known as Section 5½, as follows: "The provisions of Sections four and five of this article shall not, nor shall any legislation passed pursuant thereto, apply to any consolidated city and county government now existing, or hereafter formed, which shall have become, or shall become, organized under Section seven, or secure a charter under Section eight of this article." San Francisco being the only consolidated city and county government in the state, the applicability of the proposed amendment will be clearly understood. Section 4, the provisions of which the amendment is proposed to limit, provides for the establishment by the legislature of a system of county governments. The bearing of this proposed change upon the municipal affairs of San Francisco is most easily made apparent by reference to the dual condition of the consolidated city and county government of San Francisco. Section 5, while it is also proposed to limit, provides for general laws by the legislature, for the election or appointment of county and municipal officers, prescribing their duties and fixing their terms of office.

Prior to 1893 the mayors of this city had exercised without challenge the power of veto of all ordinances of the board of supervisors. In repeated instances the orders of the board fixing rates to be charged to the city and to private consumers by the water company have been treated in that manner by the mayors. When the same thing occurred four years ago, the point was raised that as the law makes it the duty of the supervisors to fix the rates, and as the mayor is but a member of the board, and without a vote in the board, his duties and powers in that matter were executive only to the extent of presiding officer, which contention was sustained by the supreme court.

Washington.*—*Street Extension Throughout the District.* The Highway Act, so called, has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. This is a matter of great benefit to the district. The Act provides for the condemnation of rights of way for the extension of streets and avenues throughout the district, which extension is to conform as nearly as possible to the system in the city. The Act was passed March, 1893, and soon after its constitutionality was attacked. Certain of its provisions were stricken out by the Court of Appeals, to which it was carried from the District Supreme Court. An appeal was then made to the United States Supreme Court, which has reversed the judgments of both of the district courts, and has decided that there is nothing inconsistent with the constitution. Among other things the decision includes the right of assessment for benefits.

Slums.—This year there has been much interest taken in the matter of the clearing of the slums of the city. These slums consist of blind alleys, mainly in the districts inhabited by the negro population. The Civic Centre conducted an investigation, employing a special agent, and followed the investigation of these alleys with a report recommending the cutting through and widening, when necessary, of the blind alleys, thereby converting them into streets. They furthermore recommended the investment of capital in the building of small dwellings. These recommendations were concurred in by a committee appointed by the district commissioners. A sanitary improvement company is now organized, similar to the New York City and Suburban Homes Company, for the building of small houses of good quality on a 5 per cent interest-bearing basis. The matter of pushing the cutting through of the blind alleys is made much easier by the decision on the highway act, which settles the question of assessment for benefits in the converting of the alleys into streets. There has just been taken a police census, and for the first time the population by alleys has been given. The total alley population is 18,978—2100 white and 16,878 colored, the latter being about one-fifth of the negro population. The slum population is surprisingly large as compared with the slum districts of other cities, a census of which was taken in 1893. The latter gave to Baltimore, 18,048; Chicago, 19,748; New York, 27,462, and Philadelphia, 17,060. A recent act of Congress requiring all houses to make sewer connections, provided there is a sewer adjacent, is of importance in this connection. And now the commissioners have drafted a bill creating a commission for the condemnation of unsanitary dwellings in the district. At present there is no special law on the subject. During the past year new building

* Communication of Miss Katharine P. Hosmer, Corresponding Secretary of the Civic Centre, Washington, D. C.

regulations have been made, which were prepared by a commission appointed by the district commissioners. Among other things it limits the width of building lots to not less than sixteen feet, and requires a certain amount of air space in each block.

Sewers and Sewage Systems. A matter of grave importance to the district is the continuation of the system of trunk sewers, and the disposal of sewage. At present the flats along the tributary to the Potomac River, the "Eastern Branch," are the cause of much sickness in the adjacent section of the city, and will continue to be so until the system of sewage disposal and protection against floods is provided. A bill was introduced in the last congress following the recommendation of the board of sanitary engineers in its report upon these subjects in 1890. The bill provided for the further development of the system of trunk sewers and for the sewage disposal and protection against floods. District bonds to the sum of \$150,000 and \$3,800,000 were to be issued for the first and second purposes respectively. This bill will probably be reintroduced in the fall. At present appropriations out of the district revenues are made yearly for the continuation of the sewer system, but in this way the work progresses slowly. Only \$375,000 has been appropriated for the sewage disposal plan for which the estimate in 1890 was \$3,598,000.

District Ownership of Great Falls of the Potomac. A bill has been reintroduced this congress for the acquiring by purchase or condemnation land and water rights at the Great Falls of the Potomac for the purpose of increasing the water supply of the city. It is contemplated in the bill that the water power may be used for the generating of electricity for use in the district as well as for other purposes.

Labor on Public Works. A bill has been introduced for street cleaning by the municipality. The chances of its passage are excellent. The contract for street cleaning is about to expire, and new bids have been sent in. But it is practically settled that the contract when let will be for a short term in view of the passage of the above bill. It is almost certain that the contract will be for hand labor instead of machine. The commissioners have received petitions in favor of hand labor from a large number of business men, and from the labor organizations, and the commissioners have been investigating the system of street cleaning in New York.

A bill was introduced in the last congress which failed of passage abolishing contract work on public buildings and public work, by or on behalf of the district, and providing for the employment of labor by the day. It is thought that the adoption of a public street-cleaning service will be helpful in forwarding the abolishment of other contract work.

Cincinnati.*—Cincinnati has recently witnessed one of those popular upheavals with which the history of American municipalities abounds. On April 5 last, a Republican majority of 20,000 was turned into a Democratic one of 7500. This of course was done with the aid of independent Republicans. The history of this reform movement is interesting and instructive. During the past decade the municipal and county governments have been controlled by a "boss." Relying upon the strength of national issues to hold the party to strict loyalty, henchmen of the boss were placed in every office in the City Hall and Court House. Not only were the candidates for administrative offices named by the leader, but during the last fall the whole judicial ticket was forced upon the community in the face of the protest of the bar. This spring it was believed that the same plan could be successfully carried through. A party convention was held, and within thirty minutes a ticket nominated. But the more independent Republicans and Democrats had been at work for months, and all agreed that the time was opportune to overthrow the "ring." Three years ago a similar movement was set on foot, but at that time the "boss" persuaded the regular Democratic organization to nominate a ticket. The decoy served its purpose, and the present city government was elected. This year, however, the leading Democrats agreed to allow the independent Republicans to name the candidates for three offices, viz., auditor, treasurer, and corporation counsel. There were therefore but two tickets in the field. A vigorous campaign was inaugurated immediately; it was not the stereotyped campaign of old, for there were few meetings. A tri-weekly paper, called the *Taxpayer*, was issued, and pamphlets setting forth the unjust and unequal taxation in this city, and exposing the sudden wealth of the boss and his assistants.

The interference of the "boss" with the judiciary, the mockery of holding conventions merely to ratify tickets named by him, the utter defiance of the wishes of the people culminated at last in one grand wave of indignation, which finally overwhelmed the Republican machine. However, the far-sightedness of the machine has lessened somewhat the importance of the victory. Last year the legislature enacted a law extending the terms of the present city officials until July. This gave the present mayor the opportunity to reappoint certain officials against whom many insinuations had been made. These reappointments were made, and inasmuch as the supreme court has sustained the validity of the law, nothing further can be done. In order to embarrass the incoming mayor, the board of legislation, which is politically opposed to him, has passed an ordinance

* Communication of Max B. May, Esq.

taking from him the power of making several important appointments.

During the spirited campaign the leaders of the Republicans challenged the public to point out wherein their administration of affairs had been a failure. The day before the election the health officer was accused of blackmailing an eastern medicine company and has since been indicted. A few weeks after the election the county clerk, the boss's chief lieutenant and former chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, was found \$20,000 short in his accounts. Subsequent investigations disclosed a large shortage in the recorder's office. He has since been indicted for embezzlement, malfeasance in office and forgery, and has been released on bond signed by the "boss" as surety. Early in May the accounts of two trusted employes in the water works department were found to be in arrears.

These disclosures have compelled the Board of Revision to order an investigation of all municipal departments, and an expert to this end has been employed. This malfeasance in office was possible only because there is no proper system of auditing the accounts of the several offices, and steps have already been taken to perfect a system of checks to avoid similar shortages in the future.

Providence.*—Municipal Affairs. The second year of the existence of the Providence Municipal League has shown that it is possible to arouse an intelligent community to an interest in public affairs. Evidence of a feeling that municipal affairs should be independent of national politics is becoming more and more manifest. While the city was strongly Republican in its national vote in November, on the same day it gave the Democratic candidate for mayor a decided majority. Several wards have for two years disregarded party lines and sent men to the city council on city issues only.

The influence of the state legislature in city affairs has been very marked. Salaries of officials paid by the city have been increased, the date of municipal elections has been changed to coincide with the national election, powers of city officials have been increased and decreased at the will of the legislature, and all in spite of frequent protests from the mayor, city solicitor, Board of Trade and others.

The issue of the last municipal election was the representation of the city in the legislature. Home rule for the city was the demand of the Municipal League, and it named candidates for senator and representatives upon that platform. The Democratic party named a large number of the same candidates, though some of these were of the national Republican party. The Republican party named one of

* Communication of Professor George G. Wilson, Providence, R. I.

the Municipal League candidates, but made its ticket largely from those who last year represented the city in the state legislature.

The result of the election was a surprise to many. The Republican candidates for governor and general officers of the state were elected by large pluralities. Of the twelve representatives of the city in the state legislature the Republicans elected three by pluralities of 400 to 575. The remaining nine representatives and the senator were elected from the Municipal League candidates by pluralities of from 1400 to 3400. The Municipal League candidate for senator was elected by a plurality of above 2700. Thus ten of the thirteen representatives from the city in the next state legislature are elected on the platform of home rule for the city. Whether this expression of the desire of the city to manage its own affairs will influence the policy of the state legislature beyond the votes of the city representatives remains to be seen.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Hornsey.—*Municipal Dwellings.* The progress of the movement for sanitary dwellings for the laboring classes is well illustrated by the recent activity of some of the smaller towns. The theory upon which such dwellings were constructed at an earlier period was, that the present slum districts should be replaced by more sanitary habitations. In other words, the primary object in view was to remove the distinctive slum dwellings. In most cases the municipality restricted itself to the construction of tenements upon the area cleared. Within recent years, however, there is a distinct tendency to construct laborers' dwellings in the suburban districts of the cities. In Glasgow we find the municipality purchasing property in the outlying districts, with a view to providing sanitary, low priced accommodations.

The most recent experiment in this direction is that which is being made by the district council of Hornsey, one of the constituent districts of metropolitan London. A series of individual dwellings is to be erected at a total cost of about \$150,000. Two classes of cottages are to be provided; one containing a sitting-room, living room, kitchen, larder, and three bed rooms, to rent at \$7.50 per month; the other to contain the same number, with the exception of two instead of three bed rooms, designed to rent at \$6.50 per month.

Huddersfield.—*Development of the Municipal Street Railway System.* A recent report of the manager of the Huddersfield Street Railway System describes the development of the municipal street railway system from the beginning of the experiment. Huddersfield was the first of the English cities to undertake the construction and operation of the street railway system. During the first years, the

municipal authorities had to contend with many difficulties. In the first place, Parliament was unwilling to give unrestricted powers and placed so many conditions on the powers granted that the extension of the system became almost impossible. During the early 90's the success of the experiment having been assured, Parliament became more liberal in dealing with the municipality. The additional powers then granted have greatly aided the city in the extension of the system and the further utilization of the lines previously constructed. The results for the year ending March 31, 1897, may be summarized as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Miles run | 423,564 |
| Traffic receipts | \$142,256 |
| Other receipts | 435 |

An additional source of income, which has been increasing with each year, has been the establishment of a system of parcel delivery, inaugurated by the city authorities. During the year the receipts from this source were nearly \$2500. The total expenditures were \$93,970, leaving a surplus of \$51,221. Since August, 1896, the municipality has been using the street railway lines for the removal of refuse, the trucks being run on the roads at stated intervals.

Gas Works in English Cities.—Recent reports of the gas departments of English cities give some interesting data concerning the development of the municipal gas and electric light plants. Nearly all the larger cities, with the exception of London and Sheffield, own and operate the gas works, while Glasgow, Bradford, and Manchester own and operate the electric light plants. With regard to the management of the gas works, the general policy has been to so decrease the price as to bring the use of gas within the reach of the working classes. Up to the present time, some of the cheaper class of tenement-houses have not been supplied with gas fixtures; or, when supplied, have not been used by the occupants. The municipalities are endeavoring to make the use of gas a permanent element in the standard of life of the working classes. This, in many cases, has been done at the sacrifice of purely financial ends. Not only has the price been reduced, but other inducements have been offered. Thus, penny-in-the-slot gas meters have been introduced, furnishing light for one gas jet for about five hours. Of these, Manchester has 11,500 in use at the present time. Efforts are also being made to facilitate the use of gas for motor purposes; special rates being offered when used in this way. The same policy has been pursued with reference to electricity. While at the present time the cost of electricity to the consumer is greater than that of gas, one of the possibilities of the near future is the supplanting of gas and coal for motor purposes by electricity.

This is due to the fact that if the electric light works are able to dispose of a large quantity of electrical power during the day, as for instance, in running an electric railway system, the cost of furnishing electric light at night would be greatly reduced. One of the main expenses at the present time comes from the necessity of storing great quantities of electricity during the day in order to have sufficient on hand for lighting purposes during the night. The following table will show the present condition of the gas service in the larger cities:

Gas Service in English Cities. (To March 31, 1896.)

| | Gas consumed during last fiscal year. Cubic feet. | Price per 1000. | Number of new consumers. | Use of gas for motor purposes. Cubic feet. | Number of gas motors in use. | Price per 1000 cubic feet. |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Manchester | 3,646,010,000 | \$0 56 | 12,570 | 32,000,000 | 1,120 | \$0 56 |
| Bradford | 1,668,287,000 | *56 | 700 | | 432 | 56 |
| Glasgow | 4,259,169,000 | 58 | 5,054 | 160,578,000 | 1,183 | 58 |
| Leeds | 2,391,303,500 | 54 | 1,497 | | 650 | 54 |
| Birmingham | 4,334,721,000 | †64 | | | 1,500 | |

* With discounts varying from 2½ per cent to 12½ per cent.

† Price decreases with amount consumed; 60 cents for from 25,000 to 50,000 cubic feet, and 56 cents for more than 50,000 cubic feet. All subject to 5 per cent for prompt payment.